FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Forwarding of Majlis Conditions--Tehran radio reported that the Iranian Foreign Ministry sent the "text" of the conditions set by the Majlis for the release of the hostages to the Algerian Embassy in Washington to be put at the "disposal" of the U.S. Government.

Request for U.S. Reply--Tehran radio carried the text of a message sent by the Iranian Foreign Ministry to the Algerian ambassador in Washington asking him to file an "official request" with the U.S. Government to "reply to the note sent by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the English and Persian texts of which it has already received, as soon as possible and to inform the world of this response through the mass media." The message also stated that President Carter's note of 3 November--sent before the U.S. receipt of Iran's official note--was "in some details at variance with the ratifications" of the Majlis.

In a 4 November interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said that President Carter had sent a message commenting on the Majlis decision in "general terms" but that Iran has not received "any replies since we telexed the text of the resolution." Asked what he thought the U.S. reply would be, Raja'i said: "When one considers the fact that they claim to be willing to resolve the issue, then they are bound to give a positive reply."

Government Involvement--Speaking to a Tehran radio reporter on 4 November, Prime Minister Raja'i said the government "sincerely accepts" the students' decision on the transfer of custody of the hostages. He asked the students to "inform the government of their views as much as possible" and said it will "take over the responsibility of keeping these spies." Raja'i added that the government does not yet have custody of any of the hostages, as the "necessary steps have not been taken yet."

In a 3 November interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said the government will form a committee comprising representatives of the various ministries involved in one way or another with the hostages problem because of the terms of release. The committee will be headed by Minister Without Portfolio Behzad Navabi and, according to Raja'i, in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry will "study the issue independently and take the necessary steps to free the hostages as the conditions are fulfilled."

Algerian Role--According to Stockholm radio, the Iranian prime minister's office denied reports that Prime Minister Raja'i has asked Algeria to take "responsibility" for the hostages and said Raja'i has only asked the Algerian ambassador to act as a "mediator" in contacts with the United States. Tehran radio had earlier reported that Raja'i, at a 3 November meeting with the Algerian ambassador, had asked the Algerian Government to "take over" the "issue of the hostages." Monitored Algiers radio broadcasts have not mentioned Algeria's role in these recent developments in the hostage situation.

KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti paper AL-'ANBA, reported that the PLO turned down an Iranian request to act as as a "mediator" between Iran and the United States "out of concern" for its relations with Iraq. The paper said Algeria was asked to act as a go-between after the PLO refusal.

Khomeyni Speech--Tehran radio carried the text of Ayatollah Khomeyni's 3 November address to the students holding the hostages in which he told them that their proposal to "hand over the situation to the government" was the "correct thing to do." Khomeyni congratulated the students for occupying the embassy and taking the hostages in reaction to all the

"hardships" suffered by the Iranian people at the hands of the "corrupt power" and noted that as a result of this action it was learned that the U.S. diplomats "were not simply members of a normal embassy" but had created a "center of conspiracy" that was interfering in the internal affairs of Iran. He said the actions of the students who have held "these corrupt individuals" culminated in the "destruction of the ideas instilled in the minds of the people, in the minds and hearts of governments, about the big powers." He went on to say that the occupation of the embassy and the taking of the hostages also ended the "misconceptions" of people who, influenced by "raw propaganda," feared that if Iran did not immediately hand over the Americans and offer an apology, then "such or such a thing would happen." He noted that the "spies" had been "imprisoned" for a year "without anything happening" and that Iran's markets, economy and Agriculture are still intact, and he declared that the "value of the students' action lay in the "destruction of this great idol" and in the fact that it had taken the fear out of the "oppressed" of the world and made them become "aware" of themselves. Khomeyni also congratulated the students on their care of the hostages, saying that "from what I have repeatedly heard, you have treated them very well," in accordance with Islamic custom.

U.S. Embassy Ceremony--In their 152d statement, carried by Tehran radio, the "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy" announced that the "special program" inside the U.S. Embassy on the morning of 4 November would include speeches by Musavi Kho'ini, a student stationed at the embassy and Prime Minister Raja'i.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iraqi forces trying to put Abadan under siege by cutting off its road links with the outside have been pushed back a few kilometers to the south of the city where they had earlier penetrated the Iranian perimeter. Later reports carried by the radio said Iraqi troops attempting to force their way into the city had been "annihilated" and that more than 100 enemy soldiers had been killed in clashes in the Abadan area on 2 and 3 November. The radio also reported that residential areas of Abadan have been subjected to heavy mortar fire and that a "severe" artillery battle is continuing in the northern reaches of the city on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis. In a statement to ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah said that Abadan's supply lines are "practically cut" and that the city is "completely isolated and encircled" by Iraqi fire. Baghdad radio further reported Khayrallah as saying that Ahvaz is also being surrounded and that it is now considered "militarily overrun." According to Tehran radio, Iranian forces are still in "complete control" of the eastern sector of Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) and are preventing the Iraqis from crossing the bridge into that part of the city.

On other fronts, Tehran radio reported successful clashes with the Iraqis in Ilam, Dezful and Gilan-e Gharb, continued fighting in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, Naft-e Shahr Kan-e Shahr and Shur-e Shirin, and an Iranian victory in the Mehran region where the enemy suffered heavy casualties. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that Iranian aircraft had destroyed 65 percent of the radar facilities and 50 percent of the oil installations and docks in Al-Faw. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, made no mention of the raid on Al-Faw but reported Iranian air attacks on civilian areas in Maysan, As-Sulaymaniyah and At-Ta'mim. They also said Iraqi planes had scored direct hits on "vital installations" north of Ahvaz and attacked enemy concentrations east of Hamadiyeh and northwest of Mahabad and that Iraqi forces had destroyed fuel depots and gas pipelines in the Abadan area.

Tehran radio reported that the Supreme Defense Council held a meeting on the evening of 3 November at an undisclosed town in Khuzestan and discussed the military situation and the "confrontation methods" being employed to fight the Iraqis. According to the radio, the meeting was attended by, among others, the president, the prime minister, the defense minister, the Majlis speaker and the acting chief of staff.

According to AFP, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said in a press conference that Iran has decided not to buy U.S. arms and declared that it will find armaments "elsewhere" without "losing its independence." Tehran radio's report on the press conference made no mention of Rafsanjani's remarks on U.S. weapons.

Mediation efforts--The Yugoslav press agency TANJUG carried an "official statement" issued by the foreign ministers of Cuba, India, Pakistan, the PLO, Yugoslavia and Zambia at the close of their meeting in Belgrade held to further the nonaligned effort to constitute a good-will mission at the ministerial level to find a solution to the conflict. The statement said the ministers expressed their readiness to visit Baghdad and Tehran at the "invitation" of the Iraqi and Iranian governments or to take "any other step" to help resolve the dispute. In the meantime, the statement said, the ministers had agreed that Cuba and the PLO should continue consultations with the two parties on the formation and composition of the good-will mission and decided to meet again in New Delhi on a date to be determined later.

OPEC Conference

Baghdad radio carried an Iraqi Government statement stating that as a result of "racist Persian aggression" and Iran's rejection of a cease-fire, it has "approved" a proposal submitted by several OPEC member states to postpone the OPEC summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad. The statement said Iraq reserved its right to host the conference in Baghdad at a date to be agreed upon by the member states.

Syria

According to Damascus radio, the People's Assembly ratified the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty on 3 November. Speaking to the assembly, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Syria entered into the treaty for the "sake of making Syria strong" and rejected "contentions of the Western press" that his government had taken this step to help it end its "domestic isolation from the masses," claiming that Syria had defeated internal plots due to the people's solidarity and the cohesion of the masses. He went on to declare that by ratifying the treaty Syria is boosting the world's national liberation movement and thus strengthening the nonaligned movement. Khaddam concluded by stating that Syria's policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other communist countries is a "principled" and "tenacious" one and a "component" of the country's "strategy."

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'SECRET MEETINGS' OF SEVEN-MAN ARAB COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD031611 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 19

[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent report: "Details of Secrets of Two Closed Meetings of Seven-Man Committee; Sabah al-Ahmad: Method of Arab Action Must Change; Khaddam Calls for Military Cooperation and Hammadi Proposes 10-Point program; Agreement on Summit Date; Jordan Charged With Preparing Working Paper"]

[Excerpts] Amman--Agreement that the 11th Arab summit is to be held on 25 November is considered a major gain achieved by the seven-man committee which concluded its meetings in the Jordanian capital yesterday. Contrary to all expectations, no quarrels broke out or differences emerged among the delegations attending the committee meeting at which the Palestine problem was the common denominator of the delegations' agreement and the central point in mapping out Arab strategy.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad [Kuwaiti foreign minister], who was the first to speak, succeeded in leading the Arab ministers toward adopting a new method of action that is different from the previous method that had not led to any positive results.

The committee debates were characterized by a spirit of objectiveness, total seriousness and an understanding of the need to draw up a comprehensive Arab strategy. The conferees asserted that if it is not possible to put an end to differences then at least such differences must be neutralized through joint action.

It was learned that among the most significant points in the first and second closed meetings were as follows:

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: The time has come for us to change the method of Arab action to which we have been used to in the past, the method that has led to no results.

Shaykh Sabah was immediately supported by the head of the Palestinian delegation.

Shaykh Sabah also underlined the importance of Arab manufacture of arms and the establishment of an Arab organization for military products.

Sa'dun Hammadi, head of the Iraqi delegation, submitted a 10-point plan which states:

There are Arab differences that cannot be denied but we must deal with them in a realistic manner.

There are basic matters on which there should be no disagreement, namely the Palestine problem and opposing the Camp David conspiracy.

Paying attention to general Arab armament and diversifying such armament.

Paying attention to economic matters.

The rebuilding of the Arab League and its structure.

In the field of Arab relations, bilateral or collective agreements must be honored and should not be renounced when relations are strained between two countries or more.

We must exploit our economic strength and oil resources and assets in serving the cause.

Supporting the PLO and providing the means of steadfastness for our people in the occupied homeland.

Coordination of Arab action at international conferences and meetings and working energetically in the international arena.

As for the Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, he said: Arab strategy can be achieved by setting out long-term and medium-term objectives. We agree on the principal objectives but we disagree on the method of achieving these objectives and the stages of action.

He added: We all know the remedy. We have in our hands weapons and other capabilities, such as oil and other things.

Sa'ud al-Faysal called on the conferees to work with a new spirit, asserting that the coming summit is being held in difficult circumstances. He asserted that money is no problem in achieving the Arab nation's objectives.

Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi called for separating joint Arab action from Arab differences saying: We must concentrate on two issues:

First, the Palestine problem and, the second, comprehensive development in the Arab homeland.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam called for Arab military cooperation and coordination in order to set up a joint Arab military command and diversify weapons in order to confront the common enemy as well as for the utilization of oil and economic resources in order to serve our cause. He submitted a five-point program, which is:

Reviewing the general objective and the interim objective in accordance with the resolutions of the successive Arab summits.

Reviewing the situation in the field of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Reviewing the Arab situation in all its aspects.

Defining the means of achieving the Arab strategy.

Reviewing the international situation and changes in relation to the sphere of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestinian delegation, said that the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi war is a loss for the Arab cause but we are not here to discuss who is to blame.

We must put an end to differences and draw a line between such differences and joint action.

He said: Just as we must put an end to these differences we must also neutralize them. Our real conflict is with the Zionist enemy who shows no mercy. He occupied and usurped Palestine. Amman, Baghdad, Kuwait and all the Arab capitals are the target of our enemy.

Qaddumi called for increasing aid allocated to the PLO and the aid for the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland in order to enable them to stand fast in the face of Zionist plans. He warned that Israel is an imperialist tool and can be used in order to strike at the oil and our economic resources.

Hasan Ibrahim, head of the Jordanian delegation, submitted Jordan's proposals which are based on the following:

Supporting the steadfastness of citizens in the occupied homeland.

Moving strongly in the international arena and winning world opinion in favor of our cause.

Mobilizing Arab potential and capabilities.

Meanwhile, the seven-man committee charged with drawing up an Arab strategy to be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit has instructed Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim to prepare a working paper to be discussed by the committee at a meeting it will hold on 18 November.

PAPER SAYS PLO REFUSED U.S.-IRAN MEDIATION ROLE

LD040928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0757 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Nov (KUNA)--A Kuwaiti paper today stated that the PLO refused an Iranian offer to be a mediator between Tehran and Washington to settle the hostages crisis "out of concern" for its relations with Iraq, which has been at war with Iran for 1 and 1/2 months.

AL-ANBA, in an unattributed report, said that the Iranian Government asked Algeria to take on this task after the PLO had refused it. It said that Iran had asked the PLO to "convey its views to the United States regarding the hostages, the conditions offered and the details concerning this matter."

OPEC NEWS AGENCY TO BEGIN BROADCASTING FROM VIENNA

LD041112 Tunis TAP in English 1412 GMT 3 Nov 80

["Pool Item"]

[Text] Vienna, Nov 3 (TAP-QNA)--The OPEC NEWS AGENCY will officially begin its broadcasts on Monday from Vienna with a daily average of 1500 words broadcast to 70 countries of the five continents.

The news will essentially be centered on energy and will deal with the oil policy of OPEC and of its member states within the framework of the present international economic relations.

The central agency will receive news from the 13 OPEC member states and correspondents working in these countries' national news agencies.

KUWAIT

PAPER CITES U.S. 'SOURCES' ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD041011 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 29 Oct 80 pp 1, 14

[Unattributed "special" report: "U.S. Sources in Kuwait Tell AS-SIYASAH U.S. Stand Is Neutral, While Supplying Arms to Iran"]

[Text] U.S. diplomatic sources in Kuwait have told AS-SIYASAH that the U.S. stand toward the current war between Iraq and Iran will not change after the U.S. presidential election on 4 November, whether President Carter is reelected or Republican candidate Ronald Reagan wins.

The sources said that U.S. policy on such grave issues and international conflicts is fixed and is based on long-term U.S. interests and national strategy.

Asked about the contradiction between the declared U.S. stand of neutrality in the Iraq-Iran conflict and the U.S. agreement to supply Iran with arms and military equipment if the hostages are released, the sources said that the military equipment was agreed on before the war and Iran has already paid for them. The ban on their shipment was imposed because of Iran's stand on the U.S. hostage question. Therefore, if the hostages are released, the ban will be lifted. This situation has nothing to do with U.S. neutrality in the Iraq-Iran conflict, the sources added.

The U.S. sources declined to comment when asked by AS-SIYASAH whether or not lifting the ban on U.S. arms in wartime means a violation of neutrality and siding with one party against the other, particularly since the Iranian Government at the beginning of the revolution had asked for the suspension of this deal.

Asked about the impression gained by many political circles that the U.S. stand on the war is still negative and hinders the peace efforts being made by neutral international powers, the diplomatic sources said that at the beginning of the war the United States faced difficulty in understanding its nature and dimensions because of the absence of diplomatic relations between Washington and Tehran and Baghdad, which has hindered its attempts to find solutions to the war.

However, the sources added, certain diplomatic channels were recently established that enable the U.S. administration to create some sort of contact and consultations with the parties to the conflict, either on the bilateral level or through the United Nations. The sources expressed their belief that the United States will not stand in the way of any decision to stop the fighting and return to the negotiating table in order to solve the dispute between the two countries in a peaceful manner. Washington, the sources added, prefers the solution to be through the world organization.

The U.S. sources emphasized that the United States is not seeking to place obstacles to halting the fighting and wondered: How could we seek to prolong the fighting in a war in such a strategic and important area for U.S. and Western interests?

QATAR

AMIR AL THANI MEETS WITH VISITING SPANISH KING

GF031705 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpts] His highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, was at the head of those who received His Majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain on his arrival at Ad-Dawhah international airport this evening for a 2-day official visit.

Among those welcoming the king were Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, shaykhs, ministers, the speaker of the National Consultative Assembly, the police commander, the assistant deputy commander of the armed forces, ministry under secretaries, members of the National Consultative Assembly, heads of diplomatic missions, and senior military and civil officials. Also welcoming him were Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, who is the head of the honorary delegation accompanying the king during his visit, Spain's Ambassador to Qatar (Valdesto Navarro) and Qatar's Ambassador to Spain Hamad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kuwari [as heard].

The king was accorded an official welcome and was escorted to Al-Marmar palace, where he will stay during his visit. The amir wished the guest a happy stay in Qatar and exchanged friendly words with him on bilateral relations.

His highness the amir will hold a dinner banquet at his palace in Ar-Rayyan tonight in the honor of the king.

4 Nov Talks

GF041125 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, was at the head of those who bid farewell to King Juan Carlos of Spain and the delegation accompanying him on their departure for home at Doha international airport this morning at the end of a 2-day official visit to Qatar.

The amir, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain held an official round of talks at the Ad-Dawhah palace this morning. The talks were attended on the Qatari side by: Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani; minister of state for foreign affairs and chief of the escort mission accompanying King Juan Carlos, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Khalifah Al Thani; Information Minister 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari; and the Qatari ambassador in Madrid, Hamad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kuwari; and on the Spanish side by the members of the official delegation accompanying King Juan Carlos.

SAUDI ARABIA

INTERIOR MINISTER DETAILS AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE

GF040803 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and French Interior Minister Christian Bonnet signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in various security fields yesterday.

The signing ceremony was attended on the Saudi side by Deputy Interior Minister Prince Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Interior Ministry Under Secretary Ibrahim al-'Uwaji, Interior Ministry Under Secretary for Passports and Civilian Records Hashim Ma'tuh, Public Security Director Lt Gen 'Abdallah Al ash-Sahykh, Borders Force Commander Lt Gen Muhammad ibn Hallal and Chief of the Interior Minister's Office Muhammad ash-Shawi; and on the French side by the delegation accompanying Christian Bonnet.

[Begin recording] [Interior Minister Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz] As I have said in a previous interview, the agreement is a cooperation agreement between the Saudi and French interior ministries to achieve six matters: First, to establish an institute for teaching French so that Interior Ministry employees who will be trained in France will be able to speak French.

Second, to establish a cooperation bureau of Saudi and French experts to coordinate bilateral cooperation. Third, to exchange visits by officials. Fifth, [as heard] to acquaint ourselves with the equipment available in France so that we can develop our equipment. Consequently, the security forces will be able to obtain the equipment they need after the training on the use of such equipment is completed.

[Question] Does the agreement have a time period?

[Answer] The agreement does not have a time period. We hope it will achieve its objectives in a short period, God willing. [end recording]

In a similar statement, Bonnet stressed his country's desire and anxiousness to strengthen joint cooperation with Saudi Arabia in various fields. Lauding Saudi-French friendship, he said it is firm and excellent. He expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their visit to Saudi Arabia.

PAPER VIEWS U.S. 'ANXIETY' OVER SAUDI WARNING

LD031703 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Washington--Top U.S. State Department officials held consultations and contacts yesterday to study the warning which the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has addressed to the United States in reply to President Carter's refusal to supply the kingdom with additional equipment for the F-5 planes.

An atmosphere of anxiety and caution prevailed in the State Department and the Pentagon. President Carter has been informed of the text of the Saudi official warning.

Diplomatic sources said here yesterday that the situation and whether a crisis atmosphere will emerge in relations between the two countries is not expected to become clear before the results of the U.S. presidential elections are known.

The American President had succumbed to Zionist pressures and declared in a statement to a local New York radio that he had decided to reject the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's request to provide the F-5 planes with additional fuel tanks and missile launchers.

President Carter's entourage tried to play down the statement by saying that it was merely "an election maneuver" meant to gain the Jewish votes in the elections since it has become apparent that his Republican rival Ronald Reagan has succeeded in winning over the majority of these voters.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT contacted the Defense and State Departments to obtain a statement in this connection, but the spokesman for these departments declined to comment. However, Pentagon circles have reasserted that the Saudi request is still being considered and that Defense Secretary Harold Brown is leading the move to approve this request. These circles said that it is now a question of "choosing the right time" to raise the issue again.

Arab diplomatic circles have expressed their disappointment with the presidential candidates for succumbing openly to the will of the Zionist lobby. They warned that if this policy were to continue, the United States would lose its friends and expose its interests to danger.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED BY GERMAN MAGAZINE BUNTE

NC311447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1308 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Hamburg, 31 Oct (MENA)--?President Anwar as-Sadat has said that the West was wrong in adopting a neutral stand at the beginning of the war between Iran and Iraq. He explained that the West should have immediately established its presence there in order to secure the flow of oil through the Hormuz Strait.

President as-Sadat added that the West should have been present at the first moment on the first day, for if the flow of energy from the Gulf area to Western Europe and the United States stops, this would bring about the collapse of the West.

In an interview granted to the West German weekly magazine BUNTE, the president said that the United States might have oil reserves but it would not be possible for it to supply its allies in Western Europe and Japan their oil needs. The president wondered what this meant and said that it meant the collapse of Western civilization and the closing of factories, the collapse of whole industries as well as agriculture. He went on to ask what would happen if NATO's tanks had no fuel to face the 20,000 tanks on the Eastern side.

Answering a question whether the Western defense will be subjected to perils if the Hormuz Strait was closed, President as-Sadat said: Yes, definitely. He said that the Soviets were exploiting all the peoples of the free world and were gaining from the sentiment of the U.S. public which, after the setback in Vietnam, does not wish to interfere in any part of the world. This helped the Russians act in the opposite direction, as they would not need to pay a high price for what they gained. Before Afghanistan, they annexed other areas. Let us recall Africa where they have set up a strong belt in Angola in the west to Mozambique in the east. This is the southern belt, while another was being prepared around it in the Gulf appearing like a crescent extending from Afghanistan through Iran, southern Yemen and Ethiopia up to Libya.

In an interview granted to Dr (Hubert Burda), the chief editor of the German BUNTE magazine, President as-Sadat emphasized that Khomeyni has destroyed his country and that it is the communists who are winning in Iran. He said that one cannot speak now about Iran for it has become divided among Baluchis, Kurds, Arabistanis and Turkmen. All these communities are in a state of revolution--where is unity? His excellency went to say that if you were to ask me who will win on all these fronts, I will tell you "the left."

Replying to a question on the role of the pro-West Gulf states, President as-Sadat explained that all the Gulf states and every shaykh is terrified of Khomeyni. Moreover, the way the shah was treated has shaken their confidence in the United States, which had always represented a force for the protection of the Gulf area.

He added that the Gulf states had never doubted the fact that they could call on the United States when they needed help. But this is not the case any more, for they think about the destiny of the shah, and the maneuvers of the Soviet Union in Syria and South Yemen have made them doubt even themselves.

President as-Sadat also pointed to the incidents that recently took place in the Arab world, foremost among which are the incidents in Mecca and Syria.

President as-Sadat pointed out that Syria was currently witnessing a civil war against Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, adding that President al-Asad signed an agreement with the Soviet Union in October to save his neck.

President as-Sadat stressed that 99 percent of the Syrian people are against Al-Asad and that Syria was the next state in the area that would be under the hegemony of the Soviets, but it is actually under their hegemony at present and next is Iran. [as received] As for Turkey, President as-Sadat said that this was another problem, saying that the Soviets were also keeping an eye on Turkey.

Replying to a question on the West's stance toward these incidents, President as-Sadat said that he would not ask for either a German or any other European soldier because he was able to fight own battle alone, but they had to give him weapons.

President as-Sadat pointed to the important strategic situation that Egypt enjoyed, saying that it must have the upper hand militarily to reach all these states because it was possible to reach the Gulf, Africa, Europe and Asia from Egypt in a very short time.

President as-Sadat stressed that the Western world was in need of airports so that it might find land bases for operations in a time of crisis. President as-Sadat said that he clarified to his friends that Egypt was always ready to extend these land facilities.

Answering a question on the Camp David accords and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's interpretation of them, which seemed to differ from that of President as-Sadat, the president answered that there was a difference in their viewpoints, especially concerning Gaza and the West Bank.

President as-Sadat added that nevertheless they had agreed to sit at the negotiations table despite all differences and have talks, adding that in this way they had ended differences between them on Sinai and had reached an agreement that was useful to both sides.

To a question on the Israeli people's stance regarding Menahem Begin, especially after his decision to eternally annex East Jerusalem to Israel, President as-Sadat said that he wanted to note that during all his visits to Israel at least 90 percent of the Israeli people supported peace, a peace that was built by himself and Begin.

He further said that it was impossible for him to give figures on who was with Begin and who was against him since this should be done by the Israelis themselves.

In his interview to BUNTE, President as-Sadat underlined that east Jeruslaem was of great importance to the Jews, Muslims and Christians.

He further said that in one of his messages to Begin regarding the sacred city, he told him that if it was of importance to some 18 million Jews, we should never forget that it was also very sensitive for 800 million Muslims, and that it was also a sacred city for 1 billion Christians.

Asked about what he is looking forward to achieve in his lifetime after gaining the confidence and love of his people, President as-Sadat affirmed that he is seeking to achieve prosperity for every Egyptian family and secure a piece of land for every Egyptian.

The president further said that he is not concerned with political differences taking place around him since he is preoccupied with attaining further prosperity in Egypt, which will be done through establishing new cities and reclaiming more lands. President as-Sadat added that Egypt is endowed with natural wealths that should be exploited, citing an example that Egyptian reserves of waters are bigger than its requirements and that waters should be utilised in reclaiming more lands. The president went on to say he will build a new valley in the nearby deserts. President as-Sadat also said that the reopening of the Suez Canal marks the greatest day his life.

The president added that second greatest day in his life was the day when he and his people honoured the former shah of Iran, when he died in Egypt, since this shows that we are still adhering to the values and traditions of the Egyptian people.

President as-Sadat said in his interview that the late shah was always speaking of Iran before this death. President as-Sadat said that he could not stand seeing the shah on his deathbed.

President as-Sadat said that he would not like to judge the shah because he was his friend and we ought to leave it to history to judge him. President as-Sadat explained that the differences between the mullahs and the czar in Iran occurred long before the era of the Pahlavi family and that these differences had always existed. The shah's mistake was that he refused to give money to the mullahs the year before he left Iran. The mullahs were used to receiving that money.

President as-Sadat said that former Empress Farah Diba and her sons and daughters will stay in Egypt and that they are enjoying not only his personal protection but also the protection of the Egyptian people.

Answering a question whether there is hope that Prince Reza would ascend to the throne, President as-Sadat said: Why not? After this stage of ruin and defeat this will be possible--we ought to remember Cromwell and British history, as the kings came back after him once more--everything is possible.

Concluding, President as-Sadat said that he wishes to set up the complex of the three religions in Sinai because it is the place where God spoke to Moses.

President as-Sadat said that the three major religions are only one despite the differences between them and that the word of God goes for all--the Jews, Christians and Muslims.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT LAUDS EGYPTIAN-GERMAN RELATIONS

NC030822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0752 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Nov (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has praised the development in the relations between Egypt and the FRG and addressed his greetings to the friendly German people who support his peace efforts.

In a statement to the German television in his village of Mit Abu al-Kawm, President as-Sadat voiced his appreciation for the major important role played by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in developing the relations between the two countries.

Referring to the solar energy project being implemented in Mit Abu al-Kawm, President as-Sadat said this project is a living and successful example for all of Egypt.

'ALI ASSAILS ISRAELI DECISION ON MORE SETTLEMENTS

NC031624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1514 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA)--Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has denounced the report carried by Israel radio yesterday on the establishment of two new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. He reaffirmed Egypt's stance on the settlements--a stance of considering the building of settlements ar illegal act which conflicts with international law and runs counter to the will of the international community, as expressed through numerous resolutions passed by the UN, because these settlements are regarded as an obstacle placed in the way of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East area.

In a statement made today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that this act on the Israeli Government's part conflicts with both the spirit and letter of the Camp David agreements and Security Council Resolution 242 on which these agreements were based, and which emphasizes the illegality of the forcible occupation of territory.

He added that this Israeli measure runs counter to the efforts and contacts now being made for laying the groundwork so that the tripartite summit conference can gain momentum for the discussions on full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. Furthermore, this agreement conflicts with the stance of the Israeli Government which professes the importance of continuing with the negotiations.

GHALI MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR ON NEGOTIATIONS 3 NOV

NC031552 Cairo MENA in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA)--State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali held a meeting today with U.S. ambassador here Alfred Atherton.

The meeting dealt with issues pertaining to the tripartite negotiations by Egypt, the United States and Israel as well as bilateral relations.

Meanwhile, alternate head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks James Leonard is due here next week on a visit to Egypt following his visit to Israel, with a detailed American proposal for the Egytpian experts to consider within the context of preparations for the tripartite meeting, due to take place on the experts level on November 17 here.

This American draft plan takes into consideration items listed on the Egyptian and Israeli proposals submitted to the American side during the recent Washington meetings.

ARAB LEAGUE TO COEXIST WITH ARAB, ISLAMIC PEOPLES LEAGUE

NC281540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1514 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the Arab League and its organizations in Cairo will continue to function. 'Ali said that Dr Sayyid Nawfal will supervise the League and carry out the responsibilities of the Arab League secretary general in addition to his duty as the secretary general of the constituent assembly of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples.

Following his meeting with Dr Nawfal today, 'Ali added that the discussion between them dealt with some of the measures which the Cabinet had adopted regarding the Arab League. 'Ali said that he acquainted Dr Nawfal with everything the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has done vis-a-vis the Arab League as well as with the measures that Dr Nawfal should adopt in order to implement the Cabinet's decision. He also said that the discussions at the meeting dealt with coordination between the Foreign Ministry and the League of Islamic and Arab peoples.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ELECTS SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKERS

NC011247 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The first session of the consultative council [Majlis Ash-Shura] began at 1000 today. It was chaired by elder member Tawfiq al-Hakim.

The council unanimously elected a speaker and two deputy speakers to a 3-year term. The elected speaker is Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim and the two elected deputy speakers are Dr Shafiq Balba' and Ibrahim Shalabi.

TEXT OF GOVERNMENT STATEMENT POSTPONING OPEC CONFERENCE

JN031616 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1520 GMT 3 Nov 80

["Text" of statement by Iraqi Government approving postponement of OPEC summit conference--date not given]

[Text] The Iraqi Government extended an invitation to convene a conference of the kings and heads of the OPEC member states on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the organization.

This call confirmed the faith of the leadership of the party and revolution in Iraq in the importance of OPEC. The call also confirmed the leadership's eagerness to support and bolster OPEC unity to enable it to confront all the challenges facing it, whether at the level of the international oil industries and markets or at the level of international political and economic relations, or to confront the irresponsible behavior of the superpowers, which have gone to such excesses that they have threatened the developing states' gains following long years of arduous struggle and have endangered the security and safety of humanity.

The call addressed by the struggler President Saddam Husayn, president of the republic, was warmly welcomed by the kings and heads of the OPEC member states; and it was unanimously agreed to convene the conference in Baghdad during the period 4-6 November 1980.

As a result of the racist Persian aggression against Iraq and the Iranian rulers' continued rejection of Iraq's call for a cease-fire, the Iraqi Government has approved a proposal by several member states to postpone the summit conference while reserving its right to host the conference in Baghdad at a date agreed on by the member states.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry has conveyed Iraq's decision approving the postponement of the conference to the member states via our representatives in these countries. The Oil Ministry has informed the OPEC General Secretariat in Vienna of the aforementioned decision.

Iraq, which had the honor of hosting the OPEC constituent conference in Baghdad in September 1960, has constantly asserted its concern for preserving the unity of OPEC. Indeed, Iraq has spared no effort to support and bolster OPEC's position as an advanced formula for the struggle of the developing states to achieve economic liberation and progress.

Iraq's affirmation of its retention of its right to host the OPEC conference in Baghdad reflects Iraq's pride in OPEC and its faith in the historic convening of this summit.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 3-4 NOV

Communique No 120

JN031805 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1758 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Communique No 120 Issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 3 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The faith of the sons of our blessed armed forces in the rights of their nation and people is as strong as their faith in firm victory over the racist Persians, the traditional enemies of the nation. Our triumphant armed forces will continue to deal blows to this reckless enemy until he recognizes our legitimate rights.

Our forces inflicted the following losses on the enemy this afternoon:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. One fuel depot, fuel reservoirs and gas pipelines in the Abadan area were burned and destroyed.
2. Several stockpiles of supplies were blown up and destroyed.
3. A number of riverboats in the Karun River and several vehicles, cranes and excavators were captured.
4. A vehicle loaded with ammunition was destroyed.
5. One helicopter was downed in the northern sector of the theater of operations.

B. Our losses: Two martyrs.

II. The air forces:

A. At 1050 today, enemy aircraft raided residential quarters in As-Sulaymaniyah. They were intercepted by our ground resistance and forced to flee.

B. Our losses in the raid: Five martyrs, including four children; one wounded; several houses were destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 November 1980

Communique No 121

JN0408?2 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0841 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Communique No 121 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our battles against the Arab nation's enemies, the racist Persians, and the victories being scored by our fighters on the battlefields have become a symbol for the nation's renaissance and thrust toward glory. The enemy, who has flouted the dignity of our people and nation and usurped their land and waters, has now become humiliated and defeated vis-a-vis the blows of our valiant armed forces. The following are the losses sustained by the enemy last night and this morning:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In personnel: 56 dead, 20 of whom were left by the enemy during a previous battle in the northern sector.

B. In equipment: One tank, three vehicles, one armored personnel carrier and one gun emplacement were destroyed.

C. One vehicle loaded with supplies and several stockpiles of supplies were destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 16 martyrs.

B. In equipment: Eight vehicles, one bulldozer, one excavator and one drill were destroyed and burned.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 November 1980

BAGHDAD DAILY: SITUATION SECURE, QUIET IN AL-MUHAMMARAH

JN031651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA)--The correspondent of the paper AL-JUMHURIYAH in the city of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] has stated that Iraqi Armed Forces personnel, People's Army forces and policemen are currently guarding the city's houses, commercial shops and markets.

The correspondent quotes a military official in the city as saying that our units there are safeguarding the possessions of others.

In a report published by the paper in its evening edition, the correspondent adds that the city is living under the care of the soldiers, adding that gunshots and machinegun salvos are no longer heard.

IRANIAN CIVILIAN EXODUS FROM BESIEGED ABADAN REPORTED

JN021725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Abadan approaches, 2 Nov (INA)--The head of an Iranian family allowed by the Iraqi forces to pass through their positions, along with a large number of Iranians fleeing Abadan to the Iranian interior, has said that life in Abadan is unbearable. The man looked exhausted and his face was bruised. He said that the contusions were made by the commander of the last Khomeyni guards position he passed. He added that life in Abadan is "the good fortune of only a few defenders."

Asked by the INA correspondent accompanying the units besieging Abadan what he meant, the man said that the remaining foodstuffs are stockpiled by the Khomeyni guards and barred to the public. He added that the guards are forcibly preventing the citizens from leaving the city, which has lost all its means of livelihood.

Several hundred Iranian families who have sought shelter with the Iraqi forces are sharing the positions of the soldiers who are besieging Abadan to escape being hit by Iranian artillery shrapnel.

The commander of the southern sector has told the INA correspondent that the Iraqi forces allowed the families to leave Abadan, which is besieged from four sides.

DELHI CORRESPONDENT ON CAPTURED IRANIAN OIL MINISTER

BK031250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Heavy fighting is going in the Abadan area, where the Iraqi forces claim to have entered the Iranian oil city. The Iraqis claim that they have destroyed a large number of Iranian ammunition dumps and are still heavily shelling the oil city.

All India Radio West Asia correspondent Arun Roy reports from Baghdad that Iraq is not likely to release soon the Iranian oil minister whom they captured from Abadan 3 days ago. Iraqi sources told our correspondent that the Iranian minister was captured by a frontline ambush party. The Iranian minister has now been brought to Baghdad and kept in captivity.

Our correspondent understands that a few weeks ago an Iraqi director general of road construction was captured by the Iranians and taken prisoner.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES SITUATION ON FRONTLINE

Abadan 'Massacre'

JN040934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA)--Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, has held Iran's Sadeq Khalkhali responsible for the extermination of an Iranian infantry battalion since Khalkhali charged the battalion with launching a counterattack on the Iraqi forces on 25 October around the approaches to Abadan.

It is to be recalled that the Persian enemy forces sustained the following losses in this attack: hundreds killed, scores captured and 17 tanks, 2 missile bases and several vehicles of various types destroyed.

In a statement published by the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH today, the defense minister said that involving these forces in a battle whose results were known in advance is an extremely silly decision.

He added: I believe that the arrival of Khalkhali in Abadan is directly connected with the involvement of these forces in the massacre. The decision has shown that its makers were in no way eager to preserve the lives of their fighters. The decision makers have premeditatedly driven their forces to death. I am convinced that Khalkhali's aim behind involving this force goes beyond that; namely, he sought to make sure that none of the force's elements would return alive.

The defense minister said that the deputy commander of the battalion, who was captured by the Iraqi forces, has confessed that the ruling clique is placing Khomeyni guards behind every group and that these guards are brandishing their weapons against those who try to retreat.

On the battles liberating Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], the defense minister said: I am confident that those who have experience in these battles and those who had the chance to wage such battles are aware of the nature of the Iraqi fighter, who was forced to wage window-to-window fighting.

He added: Being aware of this real image, you can imagine the accomplishments that have been gained in a land whose inches were restored by blood. The Iraqi soldiers have fought like those who fought in the early days of Islam. The Iraqi soldiers have realized the aspired-for results.

On the military situation in Abadan, the defense minister said that the town's supply lines are practically ours because they pass through the Iraqi Armed Forces' positions. The town is completely isolated and encircled by Iraqi fire from all sides, he concluded.

Ahvaz, Abadan Encirclement

JN041018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA)--Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, has asserted that the Iraqi forces are now encircling Ahvaz and that it is considered militarily overrun.

In a statement published by the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH today, the Iraqi military official said: The center of the city and its sensitive positions are now within the reach of our artillery.

He added that Abadan, which contains the world's second biggest oil refinery, is isolated and encircled from all sides by the sources of Iraqi fire. He said that the war has left nothing in the city and that its reconstruction will take years.

The Iraqi defense minister pointed out that our forces are in full control of all the main roads linking Abadan with the outside world, that is, in the Shatt al-'Arab, which constitutes its western border; in the north; and on the Bahmanshir canal, which constitutes its eastern border. Our naval units are also controlling the entrance to the Arab Gulf and are confronting all those who go in or come out of the city.

He explained that the connection between the besieged force in Abadan and the outside world passes through the following roads: the Abadan-Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]-Ahvaz road, which we controlled in the first days of the war, and the road that comes out of Abadan and leads into two secondary roads after crossing the Bahmanshir canal. One of these secondary roads goes to Ahvaz along the right bank of the Karun River, which was controlled by our forces when they crossed the river. The second goes to Sheykh Budayr and Bandar-e Shahpur [Bandar-e Khomeyni] port and then on to Ahvaz and Tehran in the north. This is also under the control of our forces.

In conclusion, the defense minister said that Abadan's supply lines are practically cut because they pass through our forces' strong positions.

CENTRAL BANK DENIES GOLD SALE TO FINANCE WAR

JN021233 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA)--A responsible source at the Iraqi Central Bank today strongly denied reports in the latest issue of the AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT AND MEMO bulletin that Iraq has sold quantities of gold to finance its war with Iran.

The Iraqi official described the report, published in the bulletin on 27 October, as completely groundless. He added that Iraq's holdings are in a good situation.

It is to be recalled that in an interview on Baghdad television on 10 October, Hasan an-Najafi, Iraqi Central Bank governor, stressed that Iraq's reserves in gold and foreign currencies during this war have reached an unprecedented level.

The Central Bank official said: If we exclude the sums required to cover currency in circulation from the general reserve of Iraqi holdings in foreign currency, then what remains still suffices to cover expenses for a year to come, even if oil revenues and other visible and invisible revenues are suspended.

NICOSIA CONFERENCE CALLS FOR CEASE-FIRE, NEGOTIATIONS

JN021720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA)--The World Conference in Solidarity With the Arab People in the Arab Gulf Countries has called for ending the fighting between Iraq and Iran and for holding direct negotiations to solve the conflict.

Ja'far Qasim Hammudi, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and head of the Iraqi delegation to the conference, which concluded its work in Nicosia last Thursday, said that the representatives of Hafiz al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi failed to incite some delegations aginst Iraq.

He said that the conference showed understanding for Iraq's peaceful stands and its attempts to stop the Persian regime's encroachments on its rights and sovereignty over its lands and waters.

During his visit to Nicosia, which ended yesterday, Hammudi conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to Cypriot President Spiridhon Kiprianou.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO BAGHDAD

Hammadi Meeting

JN311606 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with his counterpart Agha Shahi, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn. The two ministers reviewed the results of the efforts of the good offices mission to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Mr Agha Shahi's visit comes within the context of the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization, which is currently chaired by the Pakistani president, to stop the fighting between Iraq and Iran and to find a just and peaceful solution to the conflict.

Meeting With President

JN011936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA)--This evening President Saddam Husayn received Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in his capacity as special envoy of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, chairman of the current session of the Islamic Conference Organization.

President Saddam Husayn briefed the Pakistani envoy on Iraq's clear stands as well as its just and legitimate demands to restore its usurped rights. The president praised the efforts of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to find a just and legitimate solution that guarantees the establishment of right and justice within the framework of internationally recognized norms and laws.

During the meeting, Agha Shahi conveyed to President Saddam Husayn the Pakistani president's greetings and best wishes as well as his thoughts about the current situation between Iraq and Iran and its developments.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, and the Pakistani ambassador in Baghdad.

Departure for Belgrade

JN020516 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Agha Shahi, Pakistani foreign minister and personal envoy of President Ziaul Haq, left Baghdad at dawn today for Amman enroute to Belgrade following a 3-day visit to Iraq.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI LEAVES PARIS FOR NEW YORK

JN031057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 3 Nov (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left Paris for New York today to attend the UN Security Council's debates on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict scheduled to be held there later today.

Dr Hammadi, en route to New York, spent the night in Paris.

BAGHDAD RADIO CITES BAKHTIAR ON EXILE GOVERNMENT

JN311735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Shahpur Bakhtiar, former Iranian prime minister, has stressed that the end of dictator Khomeyni is imminent.

In a statement to an Italian newspaper correspondent, he said that the armed resistance to the government of racist Khomeyni has escalated and has extended to various Iranian cities. He added that as a result of the escalating resistance, Khomeyni guards have killed 500 Iranian opposition figures and arrested 138.

Bakhtiar pointed out that a unified front for the liberation of the homeland will be established shortly in order to coordinate the activities of the various opposition forces inside Iran to overthrow the Persian regime. He also hinted that he is studying the question of forming an Iranian government in exile.

KUWAITI PAPER SAYS U.S. ARMS 'PROBABLY' SENT TO IRAN

JN010954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Nov (INA)--The Kuwaiti Daily AL-ANBA' quotes a senior U.S. official today as saying that the U.S. aid recently rendered to Iran was probably arms and ammunition and not medical aid, as was reported.

The official asserted that the prupose of this aid is to express the United States' good intentions toward Iran and its wish to supply Iran with spare parts and arms after the release of the U.S. hostages.

He added that U.S.-Israeli consultations are being held these days to study the possibility of returning a quantity of U.S. arms--part of a shipment for Iran that was shifted to Israel--to Iran.

The U.S. official said that the U.S. Government has asked a number of arms industry companies to resume the production of arms and ammunition that were part of a previous consignment for Iran.

KURDISTAN COMMUNIST PARTY APPEALS FOR ANTI-BAGHDAD UNITY

JN022037 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Nov 80

["Text" of appeal issued by Kurdistan region organization of Iraqi Communist Party--date and place not given]

[Text] Our country is witnessing very difficult conditions resulting from the policy of the dictatorial Ba'thist clique which monopolizes the authority [words indistinct]. It continues its nationalist, religious and sectarian discrimination. It continues to apply oppressive laws unequalled in the world. It continues to violate human rights and disregards the principles of justice, legality and morality. It has freed the hands of the security forces, intelligence and Ba'thist organizations to spread police terrorism and bloody butchery [words indistinct] and opposing national groups. It has turned Kurdistan into an arena for military operations. It has spread death and destruction in Kurdistan. The Ba'th clique has not been satisfied with the calamities and sufferings it has imposed on our people--Arabs, Kurds and minorities--but has also made itself the imperialists' tool against the Iranian revolution.

The Ba'thist clique has crowned its crimes with a new one by starting this war which is costing our people and the friendly Iranian people countless woes, misfortunes, sacrifices and losses. The dictatorial clique took to war as a means to ease its internal difficulties, to escape its isolation and to solve its chronic crisis, but its calculations were wrong. The war has deepened all the contradictions.

It has worsened the suffocating crisis and has convinced our people to struggle. The road to peace, freedom, democracy, real autonomy in Kurdistan and to social progress passes through the destruction of this authority and liquidating the remnants of its criminal policies [passage indistinct].

Our Kurdish masses and the Iraqi masses expect the revolutionary movement in Iraqi Kurdistan to assume its position in adopting the line of popular opposition and to play an effective role in the struggle by relying on its armed groups supported by the people.

The movement must seize the opportunity now while the ruling authority has exhausted its forces and capabilities in the unjust war against Iran and the Kurdish people in Iraq. The revolutionary movement in Kurdistan can launch the masses' struggle and take advantage of the new circumstances [words indistinct] its struggle. [words indistinct] to unite its ranks and struggle together against the dictatorial rule. [passage indistinct]

Our people are aware that these disputes become very dangerous when the conflicting national parties are armed and take to the rifle to solve their disputes. This will lead to a depleting of their potentials and the shedding of much peshmerga blood at their own hands. This is what the dictatorship wants. The revolutionary movement will lose its best chance. [passage indistinct]

We must unite our ranks and rise against the common enemy. We call on all the peshmergas to aim their rifles at the enemies of the people--members of the dictatorial rule--and not in fighting amongst brothers. Let us respond to the people's appeal and struggle together against the dictatorship, imperialism, Zionism and reactionary regimes. In the face of the enemy and its agents, let us solidify our front. We must not misdirect our struggle.

JORDAN, IRAQ SIGN JOINT MINUTES ON TRADE, TRANSIT

JN012120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 1 Nov (INA)--The joint minutes of the Iraqi-Jordanian ministerial committee for trade cooperation between the two fraternal countries were signed here this evening. They were signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, and for Jordan by Walid 'Asfur, minister of industry and trade.

The minutes include the two countries' agreement on the fields of bilateral relations in matters pertaining to transport, trade, supplies, building materials and transit.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of their pioneering relations and stressed the need to increase the volume of their trade exchange and cooperation in all fields between the two fraternal peoples.

The joint minutes also included the two sides' approval to increase the share of the Jordanian trade center in Baghdad up to 6 million dinars per year. This share will be liable to further increase depending on the capacity of Jordanian exports. The two sides also agreed to hold another exhibition for Jordanian products during the first quarter of the coming year and to encourage the exchange of commercial delegations' visits between them.

The joint minutes took notice of the encouragement of Iraqi establishments to further increase their imports via Al-'Aqabah port. The Jordanian Government will offer all facilities necessary to activate the transit movement between the two countries.

Following the signing of the joint minutes, RCC member Hasan 'Ali said that Iraq's relations with Jordan are fraternal and firm in various spheres. The Iraqi minister praised His Majesty King Husayn, the Jordanian Government and the Jordanian people for their heroic stands on the war raging between Iraq and the Persian regime. He added that the stand of fraternal Jordan is splendid and historical not only in the eyes of the two fraternal countries but in the eyes of the entire Arab nation as well.

The Iraqi minister said that Iraq's triumph in its national battle over the racist Persians is a triumph for the entire Arab nation. He added that this battle seeks to restore our usurped rights, lands and waters. This battle affirms that the Arab nation is capable of defending itself and regaining its rights by force if the enemy is not willing to recognize our rights through diplomatic channels.

The Iraqi trade minister explained that the Persian regime is an aggressor. He said that Jordan's stand on our national cause will be recorded in history and that history will have no mercy on those Arab rulers who abandoned their duties toward this battle. He said that history will narrate facts as they really were. He added that our battle with our nation's enemies lives in the hearts of every single Arab citizen and that we will continue to struggle for the sake of Palestine and Jersualem. Blood, he said, is our sole path to the restoration of Palestine and Jerusalem to their legitimate owners. We have started to interact with history and facts; we have started to know ourselves and to realize our capacities. The bold Arab Iraq is capable of restoring right to the Arab nation through its struggle and sacrifices and through the sacrifices of the entire Arab people throughout the Arab homeland.

Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade Walid 'Asfur [words indistinct]. He stressed that all Jordan's capabilities were at the disposal of fraternal Iraq, particularly now as Iraq is fighting its national battle. The Hordanian minister asserted that Iraq's role in the battle against the Persians is a national role and that Iraq is shouldering this duty on behalf of the Arab nation. As for Jordan's stand, the Jordanian minister said that it stems from Jordan's faith in the Arab nationality, the unity of the Arab homeland and the liberation of every usurped part of the Arab homeland.

'Ali Return

JN021658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA)--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, returned here from Amman this evening following a visit to Jordan during which he headed the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Iraqi-Jordanian Joint Ministerial Committee.

NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEMBER ELECTED 31 OCT

JN011225 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA)--Hashim Hasan Rashid 'Aqrawi has won a post in the Iraqi National Assembly, in an election that took place yesterday to fill the post that was left vacant by the death of late assembly member Jasim Qazim. 'Aqrawi and Jabbar Muhsin Ba'nun al-Khalidi competed in these elections.

MOROCCAN MINISTER VOICES SUPPORT FOR IRAQ'S RIGHTS

JN311613 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 31 Oct (INA)--Morocco has reiterated its support for Iraq's historical rights over its lands and territorial waters.

Mohamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, said that Morocco will continue this support because it believes that unequal treaties do not hold up in the face of facts and the peoples' demands.

The Moroccan minister is here to head his country's delegation to the meetings of the Moroccan-French committee.

SADDAM HUSAYN SENDS CONGRATULATORY CABLE TO BENDJEDID

GF011322 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has sent the following congratulatory cable to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on the national day of the brotherly country:

Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, it pleases me to send you, on behalf of the people and Government of Iraq and on my own behalf, best wishes and warmest congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. We are full of hope that the solidarity of the Arab brothers, in this crucial stage of the struggle to restore our nation's dignity and sovereignty, will prove to the world and history that such a nation cannot be shaken by the plots of enemies and intriguers, wherever they are. We wish you happiness and wish our Arab brothers in fraternal Algeria further prosperity and development. Victory comes from God.

[Signed] Your brother, Saddam Husayn

HIGHER DEFENSE COUNCIL CONVENES, AL-WAZZAN COMMENTS

Decision To Convene

NC011416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in a meeting today decided to convene the Higher Defense Council.

After the meeting, which lasted until 1330 today, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The meeting was held to review the security situation in all Lebanese areas including southern Lebanon. We decided to convene the Higher Defense Council to participate in studying the situation. We discussed the security situation in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area and agreed to ask the parties concerned to begin investigating the incidents. We also emphasized a continued commitment to the measures we have already taken in this regard.

We feel that the fateful stage our homeland is passing through makes us give top priority to our responsibility. As for what is being raised here and there, I have already said that I respect every opinion, but what is important is not to leave this fateful stage without responsibly tackling it.

In reply to a question, Al-Wazzan said that the Higher Defense Council will meet Monday afternoon.

Meeting, Al-Wazzan Statement

NC031955 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] At 1745 President Ilyas Sarkis chaired a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council which was attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan; the minister for foreign and expatriates affairs, Fu'ad Butrus; Defense Minister Joseph Skaf; Finance Minister Dr 'Ali al-Khalil; army commander, Gen Victor Khuri and the secretary general of the Supreme Defense Council, Staff Brig Gen Nabil Quraytim.

The meeting was concluded at 2010. Later, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

Clause 8 of the defense law states that the council's decisions shall remain secret. Despite this, I say that the decisions we took were inspired by previous principles and stances, namely: Adherence to the supremacy of legality and we urgently request that the necessary investigations [related to the latest incidents] be carried out. We reviewed security and defense issues related to Lebanon, whether applying to the south or other areas, as well as recent events in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. Naturally, we had views and we adopted resolutions in this respect. I would like to note that we thought it fit to concentrate on the need to draw up a decree related to the army's reorganization.

Question: Can we say that measures have been taken that will be put into practice in the near future?

Answer: I have already said that the council's decisions are secret; so, no one will blame me if I faithfully follow this law.

Question: Will there be another meeting of the Supreme Defense Council, or are you content with this meeting?

Answer: Necessity has its exigencies when they impose themselves. It might be useful to reconvene the council when necessary.

ISRAELI 'SPY' PLANES, IRANIAN EMBASSY INSECURITY REPORTED

NC031543 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The situation in the south is still fraught with caution, while Israeli planes continue their reconnoitering missions over Tyre, Sidon, An-Nabatiyah and the Palestinian camps. Meanwhile, the Israeli Navy continues to ply the waters of the south.

Reports conveyed by the international command in the south to the UN [UNIFIL] say that, since 5 weeks ago, Israel has started using pilotless spy planes to monitor Palestinian armed positions and photograph positions in the western Al-Biqa'. The international command says that the Israeli spy planes do not exceed the length of 4 meters, they use propellers and are able to fly at very low altitudes over their targets.

In Beirut, it has been observed that stones and steel bars are still obstructing the (Bisharah al-Khuri-As-Sodico) road in the wake of previous incidents.

It is worth noting that the Iranian Embassy in Beirut has threatened to employ elements other than the internal security forces to protect the embassy and its diplomats in the wake of the attacks to which the embassy, its employees and the Iranian airline offices have been subjected.

The Swiss Embassy in Beirut has requested an increase in the number of guards protecting the embassy.

JOINT PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE FORCES PREDICT ISRAELI ATTACK

NC040950 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The joint forces of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement have declared a state of high alert in preparation for confronting an anticipated Zionist military confrontation in the eastern sector [of Lebanon] in the next few days.

Information from the joint forces indicates that the enemy is preparing to storm Al-'Urqub and western Al-Biqa' from three axes: Burghuz proceeding from Dibbin, (Quq) and Kafr Hamam, where the positions of the UNIFIL Ghanaian forces in (Hirmat) will be penetrated from Al-Biqa'. The second axis will be penetrated via Shab'a, where the Zionist forces will proceed from the Hills of Shab'a toward the Hills of Shwayya to fully consolidate control over Hasbayya and consequently over an extensive area of Al-Biqa' after surrounding the joint forces in Al-Hasbani. The third axis will be penetrated via the Al-Khardali Bridge, where the Zionist forces will advance toward Al-Jarmaq, Al-'Ayshiyah and Ar-Rayhan up to the approaches of Jazzin.

Information from the joint forces also indicates that the Zionist army intends to carry out landing operations behind the joint forces, particularly in 'Ayn 'Attar in (Rashayya al-Wadi), in order to confuse the joint forces and prevent supplies from reaching them.

This information on the anticipated Zionist attack has been strengthened by the enemy's daily reconnaissance flights over the area as well as the concentrations of vehicles and men in the area between Dibbin, Al-Khiyam up to Kafr Shuba and Shab'a.

VOP REPORTS ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SA'D HADDAD

NC031956 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] A local radio station this evening reported that agent Sa'd Haddad [Christian Militia commander in south Lebanon] was the target of an assassination attempt by his own men from the town of 'Ayn Ibil. Fire was opened on Haddad as he was passing in a Zionist car. It is not known whether he was wounded or not. Following the incident, stringent security measures were taken in the town of Hula.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY RATIFIES SYRIAN-SOVIET TREATY

JN040617 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The People's Assembly is scheduled to resume the discussion of the topics on its agenda at 1800 today.

Last night the People's Assembly unanimously ratified the bill which provides for implementing the treaty of friendship and cooperation and signed between Syria and the USSR.

Addressing the assembly 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, asserted that Syria has ratified the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union for the sake of rendering Syria strong. Strong Syria is the maker of the national decision, the maker of the national step and the maker of the pan-Arab stand. Weak Syria is a burden to the pan-Arab and national stand. Thus, we have ratified the treaty, and thus the imperialists and their agents are attacking this treaty.

Khaddam refuted the contentions of the Western press that Syria has signed the treaty to end its domestic isolation from the masses. He asserted that Syria has managed to defeat the plot and prepare itself to confront imperialism and Zionism thanks to its peoples' solidarity and masses' cohesion.

Khaddam made a point of the fact that Syria is struggling for the sake of the Arab masses which are opposing Camp David. He added that a state of collapse is engulfing the Arab nation, a state resulting from the peripheral battles and remoteness from the basic battle against Israel and imperialism.

Khaddam outlined the theory of Arab solidarity proposed by the party after 16 October 1970 with the aim of boosting the frontline and joint action.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister stressed the need to exert strenuous efforts to halt the Arab collapse, to defer peripheral struggles and to center of the principal effort against the main enemy.

Alluding to Syria's pan-Arab stands and huge sacrifices to insure the requisities of liberation and steadfastness, Khaddam said: Our gains in Syria cannot be accomplished through regional gains. Rather, they are achieved through pan-Arab commitment and action. Consequently, this treaty is signed to strengthen Arab action and struggle, because when Arab Syria becomes strong, the Arab nation become strong. Similarly, when Syria becomes weak, the Arab nation become weak.

Referring to Syria's principle behind signing the treaty, Khaddam said that Syria is well aware of its position on the anti-imperialist-Zionist front. In ratifying the treaty, Syria will be boosting the national liberation movement in the entire Third World or, rather, it will actually be strengthening the nonaligned movement.

Khaddam said: We are confident that the results of this positive and great treaty will not only serve this country, but will also serve all the masses of our nation. The policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and with the liberation and progressive forces in the world is a principled and tenacious policy which represents a component of this country's strategy.

On the situation in Lebanon, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: We have often drawn the attention of the Lebanese sides to the need to achieve national detente. We have told all the sides that the alternative for dismembering the country is that the legal authority should assume its responsibility and the various sides support this legal authority.

On the Arab summit conference, Khaddam said: There is no doubt that some Arab sides which are directly or indirectly involved in the Camp David policy seek to strike at the joint Arab action. That is why these sides are obstructing the convocation of the Arab summit conference.

As for the Iraqi-Iranian war, Khaddam said: Our stand is clear on this war between the Iraqi regime and the Iranian revolution. We have clarified this stand in an official statement. He added: We believe that this war has so far achieved the largest part of the U.S. objectives. The other part is planned to be achieved during the next few days and weeks.

The People's Assembly speaker then thanked the deputy prime minister and foreign minister for his valuable speech and lengthy clarifications, which shed light on all the Arab and international stands and which were an adequate answer to all the proposed questions.

The People's Assembly then began discussion of the articles of the bill which provides for implementing the Syrian-Soviet treaty article by article. The People's Assembly has unanimously approved the bill, thus rendering it a law.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FRIENDSHIP WEEK

JN031717 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 16715 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] A Syrian-Soviet friendship society delegation led by Bezklubenko, minister of culture of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [title as heard], arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria to participate in Syrian-Soviet friendship week.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 3 NOV

JN031510 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 3 Nov (SANA)--A CPSU delegation led by Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Damascus at noon today on a visit of several days to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

The delegation will hold political and party talks with several officals in the party leadership for the purpose of deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties in the interests of the two friendly peoples.

The visiting delegation was received by Comrade Ahmad al-Hasan, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command; the head and members of the National Command's Foreign Relations Office; the Soviet ambassador in Damascus; and Soviet Embassy staff.

ALGERIA

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES 3 NOV

LD031552 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, arrived in Algiers this morning on a visit to our country.

Mr Chatti was met at the Houari Boumediene airport by Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs.

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR LIBYA WITH HAYDALA MESSAGE

AB040749 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Mr Mohamed El Mokhtar Ould Zamel, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Nouakchott yesterday afternoon for Tripoli. The minister was bearing a message from Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN [Military Committee of National Salvation], head of state and government, for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO FRANCE

For reportage on Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta's visit to France as head of Rabat's delegation to a commission on Franco-Moroccan cooperation, see the France section of 4 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUDAN

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SUDAN-KENYA NAIROBI TALKS

LD031646 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Nov 80 EA

["Text" of the communique of the joint Sudan-Kenya consultative ministerial committee which met in Nairobi 28 October-1 November 1980]

[Text] In conformity with the commitment of his excellency the president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and his excellency the president of Kenya to maintain and develop the excellent good-neighborly relations between the two fraternal countries; aware of the desire of both sides to strengthen and consolidate the historic bonds of fraternity and friendship between their two peoples; and conscious of the need to promote good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the two fraternal states, the joint consultative ministerial committee of the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Kenya held its fifth session in Nairobi from 28 October to 1 November 1980.

The Sudanese delegation was led by Mr Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad, minister of internal affairs, and included a number of ministers and senior government officials. The Kenyan delegation was led by Dr Robert Ouko, the foreign minister, and included a number of ministers ans senior government officials.

The committee discussed a large number of topics relating to common interests and cooperation between the two countries.

The talks between the two sides were held in an atmosphere of good will, understanding and brotherhood, thus reflecting the historical, geographical and cultural bonds pervading the spirit of brotherhood and friendship between the countries. In this context, the Sudanese delegation warmly hailed the official visit to be paid by His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan at the invitation of His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. The Sudanese delegation stressed that the visit would undoubtedly contribute toward the consolidation of the relations of friendship, fraternity and cooperation between the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Kenya.

1. International Issues:

The two sides stressed the paramount urgency of finding an international system governed by justice, stability and peace. They reiterated their faith in continuing commitment to the fundamental principles of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned movement. In this context the two sides reiterated their conviction that the future of humanity was closely tied to the achievement of true disarmament and continuing work to widen and deepen international detente in all parts of the world, in addition to establishing a new world economic order and consolidating world peace.

The two sides hold the view that the international community must make the utmost effort to achieve real progress in all fields in order to provide international security and peace in addition to social justice and progress for humanity as a whole. In this regard the two sides noted the failure of the fifth UNCTAD conference, the collapse of the north-south dialogue, the shortcomings of GATT and the ineffectiveness of the [word indistinct] preferential customs system. The two sides committed themselves to working side by side and in close cooperation to achieve the new world economic order founded on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, just distribution of yields from resources and provision of better trade terms for the developing nations. In this connection the two sides appealed to the industrial countries to increase their real aid to the developing countries.

2. Regional Issues:

The two sides reviewed matters relating to regional cooperation. In this regard the two sides agreed to continue making efforts to coordinate bilateral and regional projects. In this connection the two sides agreed to make contacts with the EEC and with universal and regional financial institutions with a view to obtaining fresh additional funds toward the implementation of new and ongoing projects, especially in the border regions of the two countries.

Following consideration of the situation in Uganda within the context of the agreement reached during the Mombasa summit of 14 April 1980 and the Nakuru summit of 8 June 1980, the two sides agreed to continue their contacts on the future development of the situation in Uganda as well as on other matters of common interest to the two countries. The two sides reiterated their unshakeable conviction that the only durable solution to the Ugandan issue must be a solution truly acceptable to the leaders and people of Uganda of their own free will and through free and fair elections, following the speedy and full withdrawal of foreign troops from Ugandan territory.

On the basis of the decision of the presidents of the two states at the Nakuru meeting of 8 June 1980, the two sides agreed to revive and coordinate the joint tripartite consultative ministerial committee comprising Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia. The two sides agreed to contact the Ethiopian Government separately with the object of fixing a date for a meeting of the tripartite committee at the earliest convenient time.

3. African Issues:

Having generally reviewed African issues, the two sides stressed the need to strengthen and consolidate the OAU with the aim of enabling it to perform more effectively in the regional and international fields by struggling to resist maneuvers which threaten not only the stability of the African nations but also world peace and security.

Reviewing the present situation in South Africa, the two sides expressed satisfaction at the victory won by the heroic people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the patriotic front. They affirmed their determination to support the struggle of the government and people of Zimbabwe for national reconstruction. The two sides expressed the belief that independent Zimbabwe would make unlimited contributions toward the struggle for the independence of Namibia and Azania, which are still under the yoke of colonialism and racial discrimination.

Regarding Namibia, the two sides reaffirmed full support for the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people in their fight for real independence and the national integrity of their territory. The two sides expressed their appreciation of UN efforts, particularly those of the secretary general, in this respect.

Regarding South Africa, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment and determination to continue and intensify their efforts to cooperate with all peace and freedom-loving countries to speedily elminate the loathsome racist regime. To achieve this goal, the two sides appeal to the international community with the African countries in implementing the decisions and resolutions of the OAU, the United Nations and the nonaligned movement opposing the loathsome racist regime.

3. The Middle East:

The two sides reiterated their unshakeable belief that a just and durable peace cannot be brought about in the Middle East without a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their full legitimate rights, including that of establishing their own independent state.

The two sides affirmed their belief that Afro-Arab cooperation was of vital importance to both Africa and the Arab world. On this basis the two sides reiterated their wish to consolidate Afro-Arab cooperation and solidarity.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the spirit of friendship and cordiality which prevailed over the talks of the subcommittees. They praised the efforts of the experts from both sides to achieve the desired goal.

In order to realize the aspirations of the two peoples for prosperity and progress, the two sides agreed to implement the recommendations made in the reports of the specialized committees concerned and the proceedings of the meetings already endorsed.

The joint consultative ministerial committee completes its work through two subcommittees formed to deal with those items of the agenda relating to the question of borders and economic and technical cooperation.

Committee Report:

The border committee: The two sides expressed satisfaction at the work done by the subcommittee on borders and endorsed its recommendations.

Economic cooperation committee: The two sides discussed the recommendations of the subcommittee on economic and technical cooperation, particularly those concerning land transport, sea transport, telecommunications, postal services and civil aviation. The two sides endorsed the committee's recommendations.

In connection with technical cooperation between the two countries, the two sides endorsed the recommendations of the subcommittee on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in the fields of animal health, agriculture, energy, health, tourism, wildlife, water resources, education, information and broadcasting, regional cooperation and trade.

Conscious of the need for developing cultural relations between the two friendly countries, the two sides signed a new action program on cultural and technical cooperation.

Conscious of the need for the two countries to cooperate in the field of tourism, the two sides signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of tourism. The two sides approved the formation of a joint technical committee to undertake the implementation of this agreement.

To strengthen their excellent relations of good neighborliness, the two sides agreed to intensify joint efforts to develop and promote administrative relations. To serve this objective, the two sides signed a new trade protocol.

On the basis of their genuine desire to strengthen brotherly cooperation in the common interest of the two peoples, the joint consultative ministerial committee resolved to respond to the need to revive and fully implement bilateral agreements and protocols. To achieve this, the two sides agreed to form a joint follow-up committee responsible for undertaking implementation by means of applying all forms of cooperation in a precise manner.

Mr Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad, minister of internal affiars and leader of the Sudanese delegation, expressed deep appreciation and gratitude to the people and Government of the Republic of Kenya for the hospitality and warm brotherly reception accorded him and his delegation throughout their stay in Kenya. The Sudanese delegation expressed appreciation for the warm reception they were accorded by His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi.

It has been agreed that the next meeting of the joint consultative ministerial committee will be held in Khartoum at a date to be agreed upon later through normal diplomatic channels.

Recorded in Nairobi, 1 November 1980:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, Mr Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad, minister of internal affairs of the Republic of the Sudan.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kenya, Dr Robert Ouko, foreign minister of the Republic of Kenya.

PAPER REPORTS RECORD SHIP TRAFFIC AT AL-'AQABAH PORT

TA021000 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Nov 80 p 2

[By Batzalel Rubin]

[Text] At the end of last week there was peak ship traffic passing through the Jordanian port, reaching a record Al-'Aqabah has never known. Most of the ships, about 40 of them, were counted while they were anchored in the gulf at an unheard-of density, while the rest were anchored at the docks and the container port.

The traffic of ships (entering and leaving) Al-'Aqabah is so great and dense that it brings to mind the world's large ports, such as Japan's Yokahama port. Every half hour one ship can be seen leaving an another entering. The ships are of various nationalities--including the United States and the Soviet Union. There is no doubt whatsoever that most of the ships flying flags from East European countries are carrying weapons and ammunition intended for Iraq. The light arms and ammunition is apparently arriving packed in containers and is being unloaded at Al-'Aqabah's container port, which lies about 1.5 km south of the main port.

Large convoys of trucks waiting their turn to load the containers can be seen from Elat. It is in these trucks that the containers are being transferred via the "land bridge," a distance of about 1,800 km from Al-'Aqabah to the Persian Gulf battle zone.

On Thursday afternoon, 30 October, a Jordanian military helicopter was seen flying for more than an hour low over the Al-'Aqabah port and the ships waiting in the gulf. The helicopter repeated the same flight path several times and, as mentioned, always at a low altitude. It is not clear what the reason was for this flight, which was an unusual one, but it appears that because of the unusual and great density of the ships in Al-'Aqabah port the Jordanian Air Force was asked to help control and conduct surveillance over the gulf itself.

EHRLICH SAYS SURFACE MISSILES HIT IRAQI REACTOR SITE

TA021038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Ehrlich has disclosed that ground missiles and not planes hit the installations of the nuclear reactor near Baghdad. Therefore, one cannot talk of a bombardment by the Israeli Air Force planes and this is a totally unfounded accusation. Minister Ehrlich, who is currently in Paris, has sharply attacked the French Government for supplying nuclear arms to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn--who is a mad, blood-thirsty ruler by Ehrlich's definition. The deputy prime minister emphasized that Israel will never put up with the supply of nuclear arms to Saddam Husayn. Simha Ehrlich arrived in Paris to participate in the European convention of the general, liberal Zionists with representatives from 10 countries.

JORDAN REPORTEDLY INJECTING IRAQI MONEY INTO WEST BANK

TA020526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Iraq puts funds at the disposal of Jordan and these funds enable Jordan to directly support Judaea and Samaria institutions. This has been learned by correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari. Jordan is using the Iraqi funds in order to circumvent the joint PLO-Jordanian committee that has extended aid to the territories in the past.

LOME MEETING OF OAU SUBCOMMITTEEE ON CHAD POSTPONED

AB312122 Paris AFP in French 1541 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Lome, 31 Oct, (AFP)--The summit meeting of the OAU subcommittee on Chad, scheduled to be held in Lome, was once again postponed in order to allow the principal protagonists in the conflict to study the draft resolution drawn up in the Togolese capital. This was learned from reliable sources in Lome on Friday.

The same sources indicate that that draft text of the committee (Benin, Congo, Guinea and Togo) arrived at after nearly 15 days of negotiations attended by the delegations of the Chadian parties to the conflict will be sent to Ndjamena to be proposed for signature by Mr Oueddei Goukouni, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), and Mr Hissein Habre, leader of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN).

It is stressed in Lome that (?this) text, because of its importance for ending the civil war in Chad which has lasted for more than 7 months, must be signed personally by the leaders of the parties to the conflict.

In particular, it calls for a cease-fire and sanctions against violators.

Once this document has been signed in Ndjamena, the heads of state involved in the mediation will meet once again in Lome in order to ratify the text [words indistinct] of the subcommittee of the Organization of African Unity.

The arrival in Lome of the presidents of Benin and Guinea, Mr Mathieu Kerekou and Mr Ahmed Sekou Toure, scheduled for Thursday, will once again be delayed until the delegation sent to Ndjamena with the text has returned from Chad.

The document, it is learned in Lome, contains five points and calls for a cease-fire in Chad, the expediting of an observers commission and a neutral force, the demilitarization of Ndjamena and sanctions against violators of the cease-fire.

A final plenary meeting of the OAU foreign ministers subcommittee met in Lome Thursday evening to study the document one last time in consultation with the GUNT and the FAN delegations now in Lome.

Mr Naimbaye Lossimian, minister of agriculture [words indistinct] arrived Thursday afternoon in the Togolese capital, returning from Ndjamena where he had gone to consult his government.

As for the FAN delegation, it is led by Mr Mahamat Saleh, member of the Command Council of the Northern Armed Forces (CCFAN).

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK-OAU AGREEMENT--Addis Ababa, 31 Oct (AFP)--The World Bank and the OAU have signed an agreement authorizing the World Bank to assist in the implementation of the Lagos summit's plan for African economic development. A joint statement issued in Addis Ababa after 2 days of talks between OAU and World Bank officials provides for joint research and regular meetings to facilitate the carrying out of the Lagos plan. [Paris AFP in French 1809 GMT 31 Oct 80 AB]

CAMEROON

AHIDJO ADDRESSES NATIONAL UNION PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AB031011 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The national president of the Cameroon National Union Party, the CNU, His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, has urged the 5 secretariats of the Central Committee of the party to work hard in the education of party militants. Speaking at a meeting of the Central Committee, the national president said that this education was necessary if the party was to attain the objectives of the party. President Ahidjo called on the 5 Secretariats to do everything to implement the resolutions of the Bafoussam congress of the CNU party. He praised the National Union of Cameroon workers for the maturity shown in reorganization of its branches. The Central Committee meeting centered around a plan of action for the 5 secretariats of the party for the next 5 years. It also discussed the organization of the executives of the basic organs of the party scheduled to begin in December. For this first time since its conception, the Central Committee meeting was opened to the press.

ZAIRE

PARATROOPERS MAY BE USED ALONG BORDER WITH UGANDA

AB311937 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Brussels, 31 Oct (AFP)--A battalion of Zairian parachutists could be deployed along Zaire's border with Uganda to control population movements, LA LIBRE BELGIQUE newspaper reported here. Some 200,000 Ugandan refugees, said to be members of the same tribe as ousted Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, undergoing persecution by the present Ugandan regime,are reported to have crossed into Zaire. The Uganda authorities have said that the reported invasion of Uganda in early October was mounted from across the borders with Zaire and Sudan.

MOBUTU, BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

AB291724 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1547 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Kisangani, 29 Oct (AZAP)--The cooperation between Zaire and Belgium was the subject of the discussions held by the MPR founding president and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, and the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Nothomb. The discussions, which lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, took place on Wednesday at Kamanyola in Kisangani.

After the audience, the Belgian statesman told newsmen that they discussed bilateral cooperation, especially military cooperation; the situation of some Zairians who settled in Belgium and who call themselves dissidents; the presentation by Belgium of documents on the determination of the Zairian-Zambian border which is currently a subject of litigation; assistance to refugees, etc. [words indistinct] within the framework of the upcoming Maputo conference.

Concerning the so-called Zairian dissidents in Belgium, Mr Nothomb said that his country must respect its tradition which makes Belgium both a country of law and a country of hospitality. He pointed out, however, that the persons who have settled in Belgium must respect the rules of hospitality and avoid harming the friendly relations between Brussels and friendly countries. Mr Nothomb also recognized the need to make the Belgian people understand that the Zaire-Belgium cooperation is mutually beneficial. Then he noted that a breach of the relations of cooperation between Brussels and Kinshasa would result in difficulties for their respective peoples.

The state commissioner for foreign affairs, who escorted the Belgian minister to the head of state, the presidential adviser for security and the director of the presidential office were present at the discussions.

GISCARD, NEW ENVOY TO FRANCE COMMENT ON RELATIONS

AB021330 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0916 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 31 October (AZAP)--France is satisfied with the results obtained by Zaire in its economic and financial recovery effort under the supreme authority of President Mobutu, and it is using its influence in international financial organizations so that they will quickly release the funds necessary for Zaire's development.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing made this statement to Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, Zaire's new ambassador to France, during the presentation of his credentials on 27 October 1980. France is proud to be contributing to the construction of a future Zaire and engaging in a diversified and fruitful cooperation in line with your priorities, the French head of state said, adding that the cooperation between Zaire and France is based on deep feelings of solidarity. Mr Giscard d'Estaing explained that history has dictated that (words indistinct] you will participate actively with us in the same linguistic and cultural community.

The holding of the eighth Franco-African summit in Kinshasa next year is a demonstration of the solidarity, friendship and the understanding that exists between Zaire and France, he said. In this connection, he said that France is aware of the major role Zaire plays on both the African and international scene, of the number of problems it has to solve, and of the solidarity that should unite the two countries on the important problems currently facing the world. He expressed satisfaction with the identical positions of the two countries on the world's important problems of the moment.

Presenting his credentials, Ambassador Mokolo Wa Mpombo said that the Zairian people are very sensitive to the friendship and respect shown by the French head of state toward his Zairian counterpart, and also the special care that France gives to its relations with Zaire. In this regard, he praised the excellent relations between the two countries, and he stressed Zaire's desire to pursue with France a policy of dynamic cooperation within the framework of the Franco-Zairian joint commission, which will meet in Paris next year.

After praising France for its solidarity with Zaire during the two Shaba wars and its positive contribution to the Mobutu plan, Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo stated that thanks to its economic recovery plan, Zaire has been able to overcome its economic decline at the price of enormous sacrifices and has been able to stabilize its economy.

Ambassador Mokolo deplored the deceptive and denigrating campaign organized by certain humanitarian organizations against Zaire and its leader. Zaire, which places man in the center of all its national activities, refuses to be drawn away from its progressive march by unnecessary criticisms, he reaffirmed.

Explaining Zaire's African policy, Citizen Mokolo said that Zaire supports the idea of an African economic community, but that this economic intergration should be done through subregional groupings like the economic community of the countries of the great lakes grouping Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

Zaire hopes for the continuation and intensification of the North-South dialogue in order to clear up the present climate of uncertainty and deception by setting up a new economic organization on the international level. Zaire, therefore, supports the French president's idea of holding a Euro-Arab-African trilogue aimed at establishing a new world economic order characterized by greater justice and a real balance in the economic relations between developed countries and the Third World.

GHANA

FORMER MILITARY RULER RAWLINGS DETAINED BY POLICE

WA311722 London REUTER in English 1514 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Accra, Ghana, Oct 31, REUTER--Former Ghanaian military ruler Jerry Rawlings has been detained by police in connection with allegations that he is organizing revolutionaries to subvert constitutional rule, the GHANA NEWS AGENCY said.

The agency said Police Inspector General Felix Kyei told the press yesterday that Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings would be released after questioning.

He said police wanted to ask Mr Rawlings about allegations made by British Honduras citizen Wilhelm Harrison Buller, who was arrested last week for overstaying his visa. The agency said Mr Kyei would not say what Mr Buller's allegations were.

An Interior Ministry statement, quoted by the GHANA NEWS AGENCY last week, said Mr Buller had said he was in Ghana at Mr Rawling's request to organize, mobilze and train revolutionaries with the aim of subverting constitutional rule.

The statement said Mr Buller was working with a group of Ghanaians, including retired army officers.

Mr Rawlings denied the allegations.

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS CALL FOR MERGER OF PARTIES

AB011216 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Leaders of two political parties in Ghana have called for a merger of the minority parties to give a strong opposition to the government of the PNP [People's National Party]. The leaders, Mr Victor Owusu of the PFP [Popular Front Party] and Colonel Bernasko of the ACP [Action Congress Party] shared this view at a symposium organized in Accra by the youth wing of the UNC [United National Convention]. They said a solid block opposition was important to check any dictatorial tendencies of the ruling party. Mr Victor Owusu accused the government of exhibiting signs of authoritarianism. He said if this is not checked, it could perpetrate a state of dictatorship in the country. He said it would be a good idea if all the minority parties sink their differences and ambitions and form one solid and powerful opposition to stand the threats of the PNP administration. Mr Victor Owusu said political parties do not exist as properties for the benefit of individuals, but are supposed to be a body which promotes a national interest upon some particular principles. Colonel Bernasko of the ACP said an opposition coalition is the next best alternative to a national government which the PNP refused to embrace. Colonel Bernasko said it is in the national interest that there should be a body other than the ruling body to keep the government on its toes and along the chosen path and, at the same time, be ready to offer an alternative government. He noted that the most essential task in nationbuilding was the mobilization of the human resources available and this, he said, the PNP government had failed to do because of its failure to win the confidence of the people.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN TAMALE FOLLOWING RIOTS

AB031540 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The events leading to the imposition of the curfew on the Tamale municipality started on Tuesday, 21 October. In reaction to a prolonged water shortage which hit the area, workers from the municipality went on demonstrations on that day. The demonstrators presented a petition to the regional minister calling on the president, Dr Limann, to visit Tamale to see things for himself.

Our northern regional correspondent's report says the demonstrations later degenerated into a riotous scene. The workers were armed with bows and arrows and locally made guns and attacked the regional office, state property and looted stores. The crowd also looted the residency of the regional (?minister) [words indistinct] and the regional administrative officer. According to the report, the bungalow of the regional engineer at the Ghana Water and Sewage Corporation was totally ransacked by the demonstrators.

On Thursday, 23 October, three people appeared before a Tamale magistrate court (?charged) [words indistinct] of holding a public meeting and procession without a permit and unlawful assembly. The three persons were alleged to be the leaders of the demonstrations. On Wednesday, 29 October, the three persons apologized for the incidents to the regional minister through three divisional chiefs of the (Babong). [Words indistinct] final decision on the apology, the police decided to (?adjourn) the case against the three persons.

Then on Sunday, 2 November, the northern regional minister announced the imposition of a curfew on five wards in the Tamale municipality. He said following the riotous demonstrations, public order and peace in the area have been threatened and some workers are scared to attend to their normal duty for fear of being assaulted. The legislative instrument released in Accra by the minister of interior on the situation in Tamale, however, enforces an indefinite dusk-to-dawn curfew on the whole of the municipality. Members of the armed forces in uniform and on duty are, however, exempt. So also are police officers and members of the fire service on duty.

Criticism of Curfew

AB040755 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The SDF [Social Democratic Front] parliamentary group and the Third Force Party have described as illegal the curfew imposed on Tamale by the northern regional minister, Alhaji Haruna.

In a statement issued in Accra by the leader of the SDF parliamentary group, Dr Abubakar al Hassan, the group argued that Article (?23) of the Constitution confers such powers on the president, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State. The SDF parliamentary group refuted allegations of lawlessness in the Tamale area. They said the actions have been taken at a time when the people are harvesting their crops and therefore go to their farms before sunrise and return very late in the evening. He said the action will certainly disrupt economic activities in the area. The statement expressed dissatisfaction with the way the northern regional minister has been handling the situation in Tamale.

The Third Force Party, in a statement issued at Sunyani by its general secretary, Mr Obeng Manu, condemned the action and described it as unconstitutional and arbitrary.

LIBERIA

PRICE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS RAISED 21 PERCENT

AB032140 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of commerce has announced a 21 percent increase in the prices of all petroleum products except jet fuel and international shipping bunker on the Liberian market. Speaking in a nationwide television-radio broadcast today, Commerce Minister Joseph Douglas said the price increase was necessary because of increases in the price of crude oil on the international market and the shortage of crude oil due to the Iran and Iraq conflict.

Minister Douglas said the Saudi Government, with which the Liberian Government has a contract to provide 4,175 barrels of crude oil annually, has increased the price of its crude oil. The minister also noted that the Liberian refining company was facing bad financial problems because it had to subsidize the price of crude oil over the years in the Liberian market. [Words indistinct] consequently, a gallon of premium gasoline is to sell for $2.80; regular will be for $2.77; kerosine $2.33 per gallon; diesel, $2.17 a gallon, and fuel oil $1.38 per gallon.

NIGERIA

COMMENTATOR SEES NIGERIAN ROLE IN MEDIATING IRAN-IRAQ WAR

AB020812 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Nov 80

[(Tokomgbo Kpokoula) commentary]

[Excerpts] Recently, a three-man delegation from Iraq met President Shehu Shagari on the war between that country and Iran, and appealed to the Nigerian leader to help bring the war to an end. In the news analysis (Tokomgbo Kpokoula) of our current affairs unit examines the best [words indistinct] be eliminated in order to make mediation for peace successful:

The decision by Iraq to contact Nigeria for possible mediation on the current war between her and Iran was probably based on Nigeria's special position in relation to the two countries involved in the conflict. A common platform of understanding between them and Nigeria is the common membership of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, and the nonaligned movement. Nigeria's pronouncements since the outbreak of the war also encouraged the approach by Iraq because of clear expressions of a genuine wish for peace between the two sister states. For instance, during his recent visit to the United Nations, President Shehu Shagari expressed the deep regret of the federal government over the current tragic conflict between the two nonaligned states of Iran and Iraq. He added his voice to the many appeals for restraint and peace between the two neighboring countries.

Since the beginning of the current crisis in the Gulf in September, many steps have been taken to end the conflict. The secretary general of the United Nations convened a meeting of the Security Council on the issue, and the members jointly appealed to the two parties for peace. In an effort to achieve settlement of the crisis, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, visited Baghdad and Tehran but not much progress was achieved by his visit. The Muslim world, too, has made moves to end the crisis.

One thing is very clear. Iran and Iraq cannot afford a long war. The consequences of such prolonged fighting are too grim to contemplate. Already the economies of the two states have virtually ground to a halt with the suspension of oil production. Expensive oil refineries and other installations have been destroyed, and, above all, the war has been rather bloody, with scores of people killed every day.

This is why the world must come to prevent further escalation which could add to the colossal destruction, waste and loss of life already recorded. Neutral and well placed countries, especially those like Nigeria, approached by one of those combatants, should work behind these states to make possible the achievement of peace through the United Nations, which is handling the situation.

LAGOS COMMENTARY CONTRASTS CARTER, REAGAN ON APARTHEID

AB032224 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some hours from now, Americans will go to the polls to elect a president for another term of 4 years, thereby putting an end to the months of oratory by the candidates between whom American voters have to make a choice are the incumbent President, Jimmy Carter of the Democratic Party, and the Republican candidate, Mr Ronald Reagan, former governor of the state of California. Another candidate, Mr John Anderson, is now considered a writeoff as far as winning the presidency is concerned. But with both President Carter and Governor Reagan running a very close race up until now, independent candidate John Anderson could win enough votes in some few states to swing the election in favor of any of the two major candidates.

The election issues include foreign policy as well as domestic matters such as environment, social programs and women's rights. Because of the neck-and-neck position of the two main candidates in this year's presidential race, world events like the problem of American hostages in Iran and the energy crisis have come to interest voters on the eve of the current election more than they have ever done in American history. To us in Africa, the outcome of the presidential election in the United States is of great interest. By virtue of its position, whoever emerges as president of the United States is the acknowledged leader of the West, and his decisions can have far-reaching consequences in Africa and the rest of the world. This explains the apprehensions in many African circles regarding Mr Ronald Reagan, who, many believe, has a reputation for right-wing extremism and is known for his support for the apartheid regime in South Africa. In fact, his Republican Party has in its manifesto warned Americans and the outside world against [word indistinct] in the situation in apartheid South Africa. The best that the party has promised is to press for genuine progress in achieving goals consistent with American ideals. Hence, with Reagan in the White House, American investment, which has been propping up apartheid, will certainly be preserved and protected with all the might of the United States, and it may be good-bye to even lip service to American interest in human rights in Africa. This explains the fear in the statement of an African leader a few days ago that a Reagan victory would slow down the momentum of the liberation movement in Namibia and South Africa.

This is not to say that President Jimmy Carter's record in Africa in all these 4 years has been clean. Far from it. Under Carter's administration, the United States continued with her voting pattern characteristic of America and her NATO allies on issues affecting apartheid South Africa at the United Nations. America has been dragging her feet on the question of Namibia's independence with her negotiations with South Africa on behalf of the world community. But it is on record that the relations between the United States and Africa improved in the time of President Carter, who is the first American head of state to have visited Africa south of the Sahara.

It is true that many of the black Americans who massively voted for President Carter in the 1976 election have been displeased about his failure to fulfill some of his election promises. The choice, no doubt, between Carter and Reagan is for the Americans to make. But whoever emerges as the next president of the United States should recognize the strong views of Nigeria and all Africa on the question of apartheid in this continent and the independence of Namibia. The time has come for American leaders to appreciate the need to put into practice in Africa their proclaimed belief in freedom, equality and justice.

SENEGAL

SENEGALESE STUDENTS IN PARIS OCCUPY EMBASSY

AB031820 Paris AFP in English 1750 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 3 Nov (AFP)--A group of Senegalese students today occupied their country's embassy here and announced that they had started a hunger strike to back up a series of demands.

A statement signed by the Association of Senegalese Students in France (AESF) said that the students had staged their massive peaceful occupation to urge the Senegalese Government to revoke its suspension of 120 scholarships and end delays in payments of funds.

AESF also called for aid for non-scholarship students and government intervention on behalf students who had been unable to obtain French residence permits.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS ADDRESSES CLOSING REVOLUTION COUNCIL SESSION

LD031414 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 3 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpts] On 1 November, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, presided over the closing session of the 40th and last session of the Council of the Revolution in Luanda, the nation's supreme legislative organ, which will shortly be replaced by the People's Assembly.

Addressing the session, the head of state and government referred to the intensive work undertaken during the 5 year's existence of the Council of the Revolution under the late comrade president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

Regarding the composition of the new People's Assembly, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that this supreme organ of state power would be composed of more than 200 deputies, most of whom would be peasants and workers. He said that 70 members of the Council of the Revolution would automatically become deputies of the People's Assembly.

During his address, the president of the party and republic reaffirmed our country's support for SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa. He denounced imperialist maneuvers aimed at destabilizing the independent progressive countries in Africa and the world.

The head of state and government dealt at length with the South African intransigence in refusing to accept a quick and just settlement of the Namibian problem. He went on to say that this attitude is only made possible by the connivance of the imperialist powers, who (?preferred) to have big investments in the RSA.

The supreme leader also reiterated the People's Republic of Angola's position favoring the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the common border with Namibia, and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

He stressed that we had been witnessing an attitude of flagrant disregard for the UN and OAU decisions. He deplored the Pretoria racist government's attitude, which had frustrated efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola and the UN secretary general to achieve a peaceful settlement. The RSA is trying to win time to find an internal settlement, the president of the party and the republic said.

He also expressed our total solidarity with the two forms of struggle in Namibia--the armed struggle and the diplomatic struggle. The People's Republic of Angola favors direct discussions between SWAPO and the RSA, under UN auspices, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted. He added that (?only in this manner) would it be possible to (?agree) on and observe a cease-fire. That, he said, would enable us to embark on the process of decolonizing the territory.

On the role which Western powers could perform in the settlement of the Namibian problem, our supreme leader said that they might, if they wished, (?supervise the process) of the settlement of the problem.

Namibia's independence would bring about peace in Southern Africa and be the stepping stone for trade and cooperation between the region's independent and sovereign countries, Comrade Jose Eduardos dos Santos added.

ZAMBIA

REPORTAGE ON ATTEMPTED COUP AGAINST KAUNDA

LD311524 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 80 CA

[Text] The Zambian president, Dr Kaunda, says the plotters of the foiled coup this month also intended to overthrow the government in Zaire. Speaking to a crowd of several thousand members of his party and schoolchildren at State House, the president said the plot linked Zambian dissidents supported by the Pretoria regime and a gang of Zairian mercenaries. The dissidents promised that if their coup against Dr Kaunda succeeded, they would then help their allies to overthrow President Mobutu in neighboring Zaire.The president today called on a Zambian white lawyer, Mr Annfield, and a former government minister, whom he did not name, to come forward and help police with their investigations.

Arrest of 46 Plotters

LD311534 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda disclosed in Lusaka today that 45 mercenaries who played a part in an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government have been captured. The president told thousands of party cadres who demonstrated in favor of his leaderhip at State House that another undisclosed number of gunmen had been arrested in Kitwe. He said the gunmen, in collusion with some Zambians arrested in connection with the abortive coup attempt which was smashed by the national security forces 24 hours before it occurred recently, would all be tried by courts soon. Dr Kaunda revealed that he has recalled Chief Justice Mr Annel Silungwe from his studies in London to help prepare the case for the state.

The president said security forces were in the meantime looking for the remnant gunmen, adding that the curfew would continue in order to speed up the capture of the gunmen. He appealed to Zambians to be more vigilant than ever before as the recent coup attempt was very serious. Dr Kaunda said that Zambians would in the near future find out how hard the enemy has been working to destroy the country and how miserably they have failed. Thousands of party militants and schoolchildren this morning staged demonstrations throughout the country in support of President Kaunda's quick action in crushing a plot to topple the government. The demonstrations were held in the wake of President Kaunda's revelations that an insurgent army of former Katangese rebels attempted to overthrow the Zambian Government 2 weeks ago in collusion with local dissidents backed by racist South Africa. Addressing the demonstrators, President Kaunda also took a swipe at the rightwing Western press for their continued hostile attitude towards Zambia. The president said they had already started predicting that the state had no case against those held in connection with the coup attempt, even before those people have been tried in a court of law.

Kaunda on Indiscipline, Plot

LD031828 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Nov 80 CA

[Excerpts] President Kaunda today said that discipline among Zambians is diminishing at a dangerous rate and is being replaced by destructive indiscipline. Doctor Kaunda made this observation when he officially opened the 15th UNIP [United National Independence Party] National Council at Mulungushi Hall. The president said because of the seriousness of the question of discipline and the urgency of corrective action on it, he would make discipline the central theme of his remarks to the council meeting. He added that for some time now, especially in the last few years, the country had witnessed with dismay the growth of open corruption as a result of indiscipline in many sectors of life.

Dr Kaunda explained that he had traced the wave of open corruption to the weakened ideological point of self-discipline in life and at work. He added that incredible things were happening, sometimes even inside the most sacred areas of society, and that as president of the nation, he had sufficient information to understand, appreciate and find logical explanations. Some people, he said, would give the low copper prices, poor rainy seasons and UNIP leadership staying in for too long as excuses. But Dr Kaunda said all these were lies because the only explanation was that the problem was worldwide, adding that there were, in fact, some countries where corruption and crime happened even more than they did in Zambia. The only way crime and corruption could be beaten, he said, was by raising the consciousness of self-discipline in the people and applying it at work.

The president has meanwhile accused labor leaders who are opposed to the decentralization program of trying to incite the workers against the party. The president said some labor leaders were professing to be the sole and authentic spokesman of the workers when, in fact, they are proxies of international monopoly capital. Dr Kaunda said these leaders who form the labor aristocracy have ganged up with the privileged officialdom of the outgoing local government system in mounting ideological opposition aginst UNIP's humanist ideals and socialist programs. He said these people are working against UNIP to defend and further their class interests.

Dr Kaunda disclosed that the abortive coup plot by the dissidents was aimed at frustrating the party's program being implemented. He, however, assured the nation that despite the current situation in the country, he is strong because he is not a coward and not afraid of being killed. Dr Kaunda, referring to the revelations he made last Monday of a plot to overthrow the government, promised justice and fair play. In a 5-hour speech to the council, Mr Kaunda said that he was not afraid of death because ther would be others to carry out his ideas. The president, who referred to the people collaborating to overthrow the government as shallow-minded, warned that they will never kill his ideas even if they removed him from leadership.

Dr Kaunda also ordered officials of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia to explain to him in the shortest possible time the reasons behind their boycotting the recently held war elections for the introduction of the decentralization system of government.

Dr Kaunda likened the trade union leaders to people who joined the labor movement during the struggle for independence merely to weaken the workers' movement and cause conflict between UNIP and the trade unions. He said the voice of a few in the trade union movement tramples over the committed majority with the hope of dividing the workers and the party. The president also said parastatal organizations will not be scrapped, because they have an important role to play in Zambia's economy. He said some of the criticism leveled at parastatals was not justified.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE SPEAKS ON THREAT TO PEACE, FARMING PROBLEMS

LD031340 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says that those who want to forment a civil war in Zimbabwe will be routed before they can subvert the peace in the country. Addressing a rally in Mount Darwin this afternoon, Comrade Mugabe said armed dissidents must be warned in time that what they want to start is dangerous to them in the future. Comrade Mugabe cited recent incidents in Chitangwiza. where he said ZANU-PF [Patriotic Front] supporters were fired at, and incidents of harassing of people by people in Mashumbi pools. The prime minister said our friends should know that possession of arms is not war. He added that he had also warned the former puppet colonial leader, Bishop Muzorewa, of the risks of attempting to subvert peace.

Comrade Mugabe stated that there would be no civil war in Zimbabwe but appealed to the masses to be vigilant. He urged the people to work alongside the government in the program of reconstruction of schools and promoting the spirit of peace. The prime minister said abundant farm land will be provided to the people, adding that those who will not get it now will get it in the future. Comrade Mugabe said that the only way that Zimbabwe can progress is to work hard on the land and improve the living standards of the people.

Earlier, Comrade Mugabe told a farmers meeting that land is being acquired in areas where it is being held for speculative purposes. He promised farmers more tractors but said that because of the shortage of tractors in the country, very few of them will be available in the current plowing season. Comrade Mugabe said financial loans will now be extended to African farmers and appealed to them to form cooperatives and learn new methods of farming. The prime minister pledged that the government will stop the present disparity in grain prices, which he said is based on colors. He said that the farmers must aim at increasing maize products in order to raise foreign currency earnings. He also said that the excuses given for paying low wages to farm workers are invalid.

Blantyre Report

LD031546 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has threatened to seize European-owned land in the country without compensation. Addressing a meeting at Mount Darwin, Mr Mugabe charged that Britain, the former colonial power, had reneged on promises made at last year's peace conference in London to provide funds to compensate white farmers in Zimbabwe. The SUNDAY MAIL newspaper quoted Mr Mugabe as saying that he would tell the white farmers to surrender some land and look to Britain for compensation. Mr Mugabe's government which came to power last February has promised a massive land resettlement program in Zimbabwe which would involve the moving of Africans from over-crowded reserves on to land previously owned by the whites. So far the government has bought 130,000 hectares of white-owned land and plans to settle the first 2,000 families.

DEPUTY MINISTER MANYIKA SHOT IN ARGUMENT

LD031212 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Nov 80 CA

[Text] At 1920 last night, the deputy minister of labor and social services, Comrade Manyika, accompanied by his bodyguards, arrived at Queen's Hotel off-sales in Pioneer Street, Salisbury. He was immediately confronted by a colored man, Mr (Suleiman Abdul Mohammed), who accused the deputy minister of supporting the United African National Council. An argument took place and the colored man walked away. A few paces away, he stopped and allegedly drew a pistol and fired a shot at Comrade Manyika. The deputy minister's bodyguards shot Mr (Mohammed), who died a little later as a result of injuries received.

The bodyguard alos fired a few shots into the air to disperse a crowd. Comrade Manyika received a bullet wound in the right forearm, but it is not serious. An African male, Mr (Boniface Kanyenzi), also received a bullet wound and both men were taken to Andrew Fleming Hospital for treatment. On examination, a .38 pistol was found on Mr (Mohammed's) body. Police investigations are in progress.